

The Sun

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Richard Croker and Tammany Hall.

RICHARD CROKER may be said to have succeeded to the leadership or as "Boss" of Tammany Hall on the death of JOHN KELLY in 1886, though he did not at once make his rule absolute. KELLY had never recovered from the nervous and physical prostration into which he fell after the electoral campaign of 1884, in which GROVER CLEVELAND was made the Democratic candidate against his bitter opposition.

It is true that at that time the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall disclaimed any intention of making a new "Boss," and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the assertion they expressed both their desire and purpose. They expected to run the machine as the leaders of the Assembly districts without any such dictator. Besides CROKER, HUGH J. GRANT, THOMAS F. GRADY and W. BOURKE COCKRAN were the leading spirits in the organization and each of them had aspirations to the leadership, but they were soon put in the shade by CROKER, who won for himself the support of more than two-thirds of the district leaders, so that before the Presidential campaign of 1888 he had made himself the absolute "Boss."

CROKER was a very different type of man from KELLY, and, with him, came new methods and moral influences into Tammany Hall. KELLY was an unforgotten pious Catholic, and there is no evidence, there is no reason to believe that he used his leadership to make pecuniary profit for himself. He had won among the rank and file of the Democracy the sobriquet of "Honest JOHN KELLY" at a time when the corruption of other politicians of his party had become flagrant; and he seemed to be entitled to it. As Sheriff he had accumulated a considerable fortune, but the legal fees then allowed to that officer were great enough to account for such fortune as he left.

When, in 1874, Mayor HAVEMEYER, after a quarrel with KELLY, publicly accused him of making false "pretensions to purity" in "always avowing your honesty and wrapping yourself in the mantle of piety," and made the specific allegation that he had obtained \$24,482 by fraudulent and illegal receipts as Sheriff, KELLY responded promptly by indignantly denying the accusation and asserting that he had only followed the rightful precedents of the office, and by bringing against HAVEMEYER an action for libel; but on the day set for the trial HAVEMEYER died suddenly from apoplexy. This conduct on the part of KELLY showed sensitiveness about his personal reputation, and it is only fair to say that, whatever may have been the reasons for criticizing his political course, he was not a dishonest man. Neither was there any false assumption in his religious piety. He was a devoted Catholic, and highly esteemed as such by the dignitaries of his Church most cognizant of his religious life.

RICHARD CROKER does not bear and never has borne any such reputation in the Roman Catholic Church, into whose communion he did not enter until after he had made himself prominent politically. It is unnecessary to go into his career as "Boss" of Tammany Hall, for it is well known to everybody, except to say generally that under him the absolute and despotic rule of the "Boss" was carried to a much further extreme than by KELLY. He became the undisputed master of the organization in matters great and small, and under his iron rule there was developed the methodical system of corruption, extending in all directions, against which the successful opposition of last Tuesday was directed.

As the result of that election Tammany is driven from every department of the municipal government and deprived of all its rich patronage, excepting what may come from the Presidency of The Bronx and Queens boroughs. Little remains to it except subordinate places held by its members protected by the Civil Service law. The greatest disaster in the career of Tammany since it became politically dominant in New York has now befallen it. As it is an organization that has been held together by its power to dispense this patronage and to enrich its leaders and to provide a good living for its followers, it is now losing many of its members by resignation. They think that the chances for them will be better in the organized Democratic opposition to Tammany, which was begun in the late campaign by JOHN C. SHERMAN and JAMES A. CARTER, both graduated from Tammany Hall, with the desperate assistance of DAVID H. HILL, an organization which will now be carried by them to greater perfection, with a view to securing recognition for it in the next Democratic State Convention through its securing control of the primaries for the election of delegates. That it will succeed in this purpose is not improbable, for in the Democracy of the State outside of the city HILL is still powerful and that it is not disposed to be favorable to Tammany domination in the party.

Judged by the indication of the poll of last Tuesday, so far as obtained is a few districts the aggregate of the ballots marked under the Greater New York Democracy's emblem seems likely, however, to turn out to be much less than was expected. The same deficiency, apparently, will be observed in the Citizens' Union column, more than three-quarters of the ballots voted, it is assumed, being marked under the Republican emblem. But both the Greater

New York Democracy and the Citizens' Union contend, and perhaps with some reason, that as their tickets were identical with the Republican many of their followers put their mark under the Republican column, simply because it was the first. Against this theory must be put the great amount of "scratching" of ballots at the election, more than ever before, for it implied an intelligence among the voters and a degree of painstaking not tending to confirm any such assumption. Larger majorities for Democratic candidates on the Fusion ticket indicated also that a spirit of partisanship was frequent and strong enough among the Democracy to prevent much careless voting under the Republican emblem.

It may be assumed, however, that the Greater New York Democracy will make a strenuous and, not improbably, successful fight for recognition in the next Democratic State Convention. Perhaps it may succeed in getting the convention to follow precedents by giving it half a vote and Tammany a half. That it is laying its plans to become a permanent Democratic organization in this city as a rival to Tammany is unquestionable; and in the present demoralized condition of Tammany it expects to draw thence much strength.

Incidentally there is much discussion among Democratic politicians, both inside and outside of Tammany, as to the continuation of the leadership of RICHARD CROKER. It was even asserted, or assumed, immediately after Tuesday's disaster to Tammany that he would retire voluntarily as the "Boss" of the organization and take up his sole and permanent residence at Moat House, Wantage, in England, and that coincidently Tammany would fall to pieces and no "Hall" would remain in the Democratic politics of the city. CROKER, however, denied that improbable story promptly and there is no reason to expect that he will ever give up his place as "Boss" except under compulsion and after a bitter fight. That there is much opposition in Tammany to his absolute rule is unquestionable; but as there can be no doubt that the organization is to continue, probably indefinitely, and as no other man in it seems strong enough to wrestle with him, the very instinct of self-preservation may force Tammany to retain him in its leadership. The whole system by which he has been enriched for fifteen years has been built up under CROKER, and his overthrow would be likely to be the signal for intestine quarrels which would complete the demoralization of the organization and let out its secrets.

On the other hand, however, CROKER'S English residence has weakened greatly his hold on the rank and file of the Tammany following. It outrages the Irish, and the Germans like it no better. Moreover, under his rule a ring of his close friends in Tammany have "hogged the stage," and seized so large a share of the plunder that bitter resentment has resulted. Men before prominent and popular in Tammany have been driven from it by him because of his refusal to tolerate the least shadow of resistance to his despotic authority or the least suggestion of criticism of it.

Tammany, in determining this question of leadership, will be governed solely by its interests. Purely sentimental considerations will have no weight in determining the decision of the district leaders. They are hard-headed men who will do nothing that does not seem to them for their practical advantage; and since already they are counting on a reversal of the popular verdict in their favor, two years hence, they will refrain from taking any chances of peril to the solidity of their organization. CROKER'S prestige has suffered grievously in their eyes, and if he is retained as their "Boss" it is not because of any love for him, but because they make up their minds that his continued leadership will best serve the interests of the band of which he has been so long the captain.

Liquor Selling on Sunday.

With the air full of jubilation over the defeat of Tammany Hall and the triumph of the forces of good order and civic respectability, there spreads an expression of belief that the path of municipal reform will be henceforth comparatively easy. The evil spell that has hung over this city so long has indeed been broken. But it will not only possibly but probably fall again and the work of regenerating this great town will soon have to begin all over if in certain respects the law is not changed.

The monstrous police blackmail and corruption now extant in our city is self-evident. Those directly and immediately charged with the enforcement of the statutes against the various forms of social lawlessness reply, when reproached by the decent portion of the community, "You know as well as we do that this is a sort of lawbreaking that no one can stop." As an answer for the levy of blackmail, the answer is one that intensifies rather than mitigates the inquiry. But as a statement of fact it is complete. And as long as the law remains as it is, and politicians are held to see that they are obeyed, politicians will to a greater or less extent take bribes for allowing the law to be substantially nullified. One of the most important problems now presenting itself to the new rulers of our State and city is that of the present restriction upon sale of liquor.

There can be no doubt that public opinion in this regard has greatly changed in the last few years. It is probable that it would be more accurate to say that it has greatly changed upon the subject of Sunday liquor selling. Objections to sale of liquor to induce and other restrictions of that nature are as strongly held as ever, and the responsibility of liquor sales for all such practices and for the general conduct of their business has been properly increased by recent legislation. But the one idea that no liquor shall be sold on Sunday is losing its intensity. No one proposes, as we understand, that saloons or similar places should be allowed to be open on Sundays except upon certain hours, not perhaps that they should open their front doors at all on that day, but the question is irrefragable whether,

inasmuch as all the liquor-selling places actually do make sales now on Sunday with no marked disturbance of the public peace, they should not be legally permitted so to do, and the police blackmail of them, which exists chiefly because of restrictive law, and with things as they are, would go on under any Police Commission, however upright and able, be stopped thereby. We do not think we exaggerate in stating that it is the opinion of most of the people in this town whose opinion is worth having, especially of those who have given their attention to the study of municipal problems or reform movements, of ministers of the Gospel and reputable business men as well as the poor man, whose saloon is his only club, that some amendment of the present law which would allow sales of liquor at certain hours on Sunday, should be adopted.

New York is now the third largest German city of the world and has a large Italian, Hungarian and other sorts of foreign population. These people are, most of them, as desirous of good city government as any descendant of Elder BREWSTER. All their instincts led them to support WILLIAM MCKINLEY against WILLIAM J. BRYAN in the fight for honest money. With all their soul they abhor Crokerism and its ways; and yet how difficult for them with their instincts and habits, is the choice between a vote against these men and their measures and a vote against a glass of beer or Rhine wine at a public place on the sole day of recreation which many of them have. Mr. Low was elected upon his declaration that he favored a "liberal interpretation" of the present law prohibiting Sunday liquor selling. If he had not so stated, far more than 15,000 Germans would have voted against him and Tammany would have been retained in power. Would it not be better to have a law that need not be disobeyed, and that would permanently enlist upon the side of public decency and anti-Crokerism thousands of our citizens who are at heart anxious to take their stand there?

A Blast from the North.

The Minister of Justice in the Laurier Government, Mr. DAVID MILLS, is reported as saying, in a speech at Ottawa last Saturday, that Great Britain ought to influence Nicaragua not to enter into any new canal treaty with the United States that may not be satisfactory to Canada.

The same boreal statesman has published in the *Empire Review* in London an article in which he refers to this country as "an ambitious and not over-scrupulous State," and gives notice to the world that Canada will not be content to permit the construction of an Isthmian canal by the United States at an expense of one hundred and fifty or two hundred million dollars unless the Dominion is guaranteed, gratis, perfect equality with ourselves in the use of the canal. He likewise asserts that Great Britain must not sacrifice Canada's "rights" to certain Alaskan territory which he describes as "claimed by the United States."

Can this boreal statesman of expansive, aggressive, land-grasping, republican-defying propensities be the same DAVID MILLS who undertook some years ago, on his own account, to veto the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and resisted so strenuously the admission of British Columbia into the Canadian system?

How under the sun are we going to get his consent to proceed with our little canal enterprise?

Chinese Exclusion.

The law preventing Chinamen from entering this country, better known perhaps as the Geary act, was passed on May 5, 1882. Its operation was limited to a period of ten years from the date of its passage; so that the question of its reenactment and of the future policy of our Government concerning the exclusion of the Chinese from this country is again near at hand for settlement by Congress.

It appears that practically all the Government officials who have had to do with enforcing this law, these officers being mostly those of the Treasury Department, express themselves unofficially as of the opinion that the law ought not to be again passed. They declare, in the first place, that events have shown that the law is almost entirely ineffective. The Government has done its best to enforce it; scores of special agents have been appointed, and money for the purpose has been appropriated freely by Congress and lavishly spent. Yet it is believed that very few of the great numbers of Chinese to whom admittance is annually refused at such ports as San Francisco and Seattle fail to enter the country in one way or another. They are brought over here by the great and rich Chinese organizations known as the Hop Sing Companies, and this association, if its efforts prove unavailing to get a Chinaman through the Immigration Bureau in the regular way on the ground that he is a resident of the United States who has only been on a visit to his home in China, transport the man to British Columbia, Canada or Mexico, and smuggle him into the United States from there.

The reason, however, which seems to be controlling in the mind of Secretary Tamm and those higher officers of the Government at Washington who have devoted attention to the matter, is that our own domestic interests in China and the East are being injured by the Chinese. The Chinese, which have had a long history since the war with Japan, make a serious matter that we must the Chinese more liberally in the future than we have done in the past. The Government of the United States and the merchants of the country now clearly have the preference in China because of the stand we took in the recent trade treaty. It is held that if this preference is increased by a removal of the barrier against Chinese immigration to America, our trade and commerce with the country will be tremendously increased. It is a fact that immediately after the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion law in 1882, our trade with China fell off to the amount of millions of dollars. The American exclusion laws form the greatest grievance which China has ever had against this country, or, in fact, against any civilized nation.

It is admitted that the great mercantile and shipping interests of the Pacific coast are wholly in favor of letting the Geary law die a natural death, and that the demand for its reenactment proceeds chiefly from the labor organizations of California and the other Pacific States, whose influence in that region, at least, is very great. To a considerable extent, of course, the Pacific coast labor organizations are supported in their stand on the Chinese question by other labor unions throughout the country and, unquestionably, a considerable public sentiment. Most people have forgotten that the Geary law lasts only for ten years.

The Wrath of the Professor.

In a review, printed in THE SUN of Nov. 2, of Mr. EDWIN MARKHAM'S "Lincoln," the following stanza was quoted as a specimen of Mr. MARKHAM'S "natural vein":

"There are three eggs in a small brown pocket. And the breeze will swing and the gale will rock it. Till three little birds on the thin edge teeter. And our God be glad and our world be sweeter."

Doubtless this little ornithological poem seemed to the reviewer, as we should suppose it must seem to anybody familiar with the "Birdie" poems of Prof. HENRY VAN DYKE, an imitation, conscious or unconscious, of those delectable masterpieces. The Wordsworthian simplicity of those sweet twittering, feathery lyrics has endeared them to every student of Prof. VAN DYKE'S works. It was natural that the reviewer's comment upon Mr. MARKHAM'S three eggs and three little teetering birds should be: "By kind permission of Prof. HENRY VAN DYKE." Thus the indebtedness of Mr. MARKHAM to Prof. VAN DYKE was indicated, not so solemnly, it may be admitted, as the augustness of the theme demanded, but in perfect good faith.

But who can tell what a clansman of the irritable clan of poets will do, say or think? In the *Evening Post* of Thursday appeared this letter under the heading of "Literary Immortality":

"The *Evening Post* has justly condemned certain newspapers for printing extracts from a man's writings in such a form that they appear like special contributions to those newspapers. Let me call your attention to an act of literary immortality, even more gross, which has just come to my notice."

"THE NEW YORK SUN of Nov. 3 had a virulently humorous attack on a certain new book (which I have not seen), and at the close of the article were printed the words: 'By kind permission of Prof. HENRY VAN DYKE.'"

"This statement is altogether false. The falsehood lies in the implication that I either had some share in the article, or gave permission to the writer to make his exhibition of himself as an alleged critic, or to print the article through a horse collar. He needed no permission."

"There may be no law which protects a man against such a theft of his name. But I feel sure that there is a sense of honor among the writers of New York which will condemn such an act of literary dishonesty disguised as cheap wit. 'I have enjoyed THE SUN'S hostility for some years. I protest against being taken into the partnership of its hatreds.' HENRY VAN DYKE."

"P. O. BOX 11, N. Y. C."

Evidently Prof. VAN DYKE reads less carefully than he writes, or he is carried away by the swift stream of an emotional and a poetical temperament. There is something of genius, however, in seeing an act of gross literary immorality in a harmless compliment; and we cannot regret the Professor's error, since it has driven him to write a letter in which the Princeton undergraduates will find even more than his habitual originality of expression and delicate grace of irony. His penetrating and luminous intelligence, his rare sense of humor and his high-bred graciousness of style are there present in their wonted abundance.

It is the more surprising that such an intellect should nurse the illusion of THE SUN'S "hostility." So far are we from being hostile to Prof. VAN DYKE that we cannot think of him save with kindness. All his books are safe and excellent reading for the young; and his verses are a constant delight and wonder. We should as soon think of being hostile to the Old Farmer's Almanac.

A Correction.

In THE SUN'S article of yesterday upon the Schley inquiry the accidental insertion of the word "so" before the phrase, referring to Admiral SAMPSON, "shocked by the Schley partisans" is owing to the fact that he has been wrecked in body and mind," made it appear that THE SUN asserted flatly that such was Admiral SAMPSON'S condition. We have no authority for such a statement and believe that the facts are otherwise. But of the meaning of things referred to there is unaliquely no question.

A very offensive wrong is being done by the Schley press to one of our most gallant and distinguished sea captains, Clark of the Oregon. He was the only commanding officer at Santiago whose circumstances of observation made his testimony without color of doubt or hesitancy. He is a resident of the United States who has only been on a visit to his home in China. Transport the man to British Columbia, Canada or Mexico, and smuggle him into the United States from there.

The reason, however, which seems to be controlling in the mind of Secretary Tamm and those higher officers of the Government at Washington who have devoted attention to the matter, is that our own domestic interests in China and the East are being injured by the Chinese. The Chinese, which have had a long history since the war with Japan, make a serious matter that we must the Chinese more liberally in the future than we have done in the past. The Government of the United States and the merchants of the country now clearly have the preference in China because of the stand we took in the recent trade treaty. It is held that if this preference is increased by a removal of the barrier against Chinese immigration to America, our trade and commerce with the country will be tremendously increased. It is a fact that immediately after the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion law in 1882, our trade with China fell off to the amount of millions of dollars. The American exclusion laws form the greatest grievance which China has ever had against this country, or, in fact, against any civilized nation.

officers on the list originally proposed by President McKINLEY, with the exception of SAMPSON and SCHLEY, and PHILIP of the Texas, who died without reward. CLARK, owing to his voyage round the Horn, was advanced one number more than any of his comrades, and we are confident that no one will be more disgusted than he at the most contemptible and dishonest attempt to shut out from the glories of Santiago Capt. TAYLOR, EVANS, and PHILIP, of the Indiana, Iowa and Texas, because what the two former officers and PHILIP'S subordinates had to testify was not to SCHLEY'S advantage.

The death of a ferryboat pilot at his wheel some years ago caused the practice of always having an assistant in the pilot-house. On Thursday the engineer of an East River ferry that was found dead at his post, he having died just before the boat was run to stop; and there was no other engineer with him. If a boat were in motion its engineer without a master would be just as dangerous as a masterless pilot-house. There must always be two engineers on duty.

King EDWARD VII. to-day completes his sixtieth year and celebrates his first birthday as a King. Providence kept him off the throne till the days for sowing wild seeds were long past, which is perhaps as well for his reputation in history and for Great Britain, though there are indications that he would have put his Prince HAL days behind him in any event in the efforts he is making to add to the pomp and ceremonial of his kingly office.

On the throne as off of it he is showing that he is a man of the world, with some knowledge of what is going on outside of England and what is in the air. We wish him many happy returns of the day.

No matter how much pre-occupied discussion of fusion policy there is, the only thing that can be promised definitely, excluding the question of crime, is economy and abolition of the sinecures.

RECORDS OF SCHLEY COURT.

Removed to the Building Where the Court Will Hold Secret Sessions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The records that had been introduced as evidence before the Schley Court of Inquiry were removed to-day to the John R. McLean Building at 1517 H street, opposite the old Dolly Madison house, and adjacent to Lafayette Square. Here the court will hold its secret sessions to consider the testimony and prepare its report to the Navy Department. There are more than 1,700 printed pages of testimony and argument, containing about a million words. The court will hold its first meeting on Monday.

Left of the gunners' workshop at the Washington Navy Yard, where the inquiry was held, was dismantled to-day in preparation for turning it over to its original use, and the yard was dead and dull as compared with the excitement that has pervaded in its ancient precincts since that day in September when the Schley Court of Inquiry was convened. The crowd that gave such a lively aspect to the appearance of the yard had vanished, and there was no display of uniforms such as that of the day in October when Rear Admiral Schley, who reached the retiring age on Oct. 9, while the court was in session, but was assigned to active duty back to the public proceedings. The court will now be relieved of that detail and take his place with other officers of the retired list. He will shortly visit places in the West and West Indies which he has been invited. Invitations to attend public receptions in his honor at Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Memphis have been accepted by him.

McKinley Memorial Service in Japan.

Japanese Correspondence of the Christian Intelligencer.

Very solemn and impressive memorial services of President McKinley were held at 11 A. M. (Sept. 26) in Tokyo, just one week later than the funeral services in America. A large company of Japanese, many accompanied by ladies, necessitated extra care for their accommodation. Arriving at Tokyo, and passing the American Trinity Cathedral at Tsukiji, policemen held back the crowd and drove up to the main entrance, where, on alighting, he was greeted by United States Minister Buck and escorted up the aisle to the seat reserved for his Highness.

After the Japanese officials in gold lace and the bright colored uniforms of the Diplomatic Corps and the surprised clergy and chorists made a rich and gorgeous effect. A procession of gentlemen in the choir and clerics, followed by a guard of American marines and blue jackets, was a new thing for me to witness.

The hymns, congregational singing and Scripture readings were impressive. Especially to witness Pere Nicolas, with some specimens of Russian soldiers and a Chinese official, probably the legation interpreter, joining heartily in the singing. The Chinese Minister was present, and a striking figure he made in his crimson silk cap surmounted with an emerald button and a black velvet trim or base of same.

Twas Unreasonable.

From the London Daily News.

In the Westminster county court, yesterday, Judge Harrison Smith had before him a judgment summons to which the defendant, a foreigner, said he could not pay because he had a half fifteen months' debt and a few days ago his wife had two children. His Honor said: "Look here! Don't you think it is very unreasonable to have two children at a time when you are so much in debt? The father can't help it. His Honor said: 'You will have to be an order for payment by instalments subject to commitment in default.'

New Calendar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Has the fact that a good time to change our local calendar and instead of having this November 8, 1901 make it December 1st?

Interest in the Metropolis.

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The Next War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Has the fact that a good time to change our local calendar and instead of having this November 8, 1901 make it December 1st?

The Tanager Tiger.

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THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Adjourns for Fifteen Days and Delegates Will Make Tour of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8.—To-day's session of the Pan-American Congress was occupied with the reading of various proposals. Brazil proposed the appointment of a special committee to codify international law. Mexico submitted a scheme for the establishment of a court of claims and also elaborate proposals for the arrangement of international sanitary regulations. The Committee on General Welfare reported in favor of telegraphing the Spanish Chamber an acknowledgment of the thanks in its recent message. It was agreed after much discussion not to send congratulations to M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut.

The President adjourned the session for fifteen days in order that the delegates might visit different parts of Mexico. The more the Mexican arbitration project is studied the more settled becomes the opposition. It was natural at first that the proposition should be antagonized, particularly along minor lines. The Mexican scheme, however, seemed essentially unobjectionable all around. It is an evidence of the general feeling that to-day there begins to be some talk about Mexican forwardness in submitting projects on special different lines of conference work. The South American delegates particularly look askance at what some call the self-constituted steering committee of the Congress.

Thus far most of the projects have been for a tribunal of claims submitted by Lazo Arrago, of Haiti, its author. This is a long and somewhat complicated plan. It makes reference to the court obligatory after a certain number of months and the court is to be selected in each case, each party naming one and they selecting the third, no judge for any case being of the same nation as either of the contestants. The Bureau of American Republics is to act as clerk and keep the archives and the court is to meet in the capital of the country. Both sides present whatever evidence they desire, and the court must abide by the decisions. The scheme provides for legal representation of contestants and goes into the details of procedure, but provides that the tribunal may prescribe its own procedure. The court's decision is final, although provisions are made for reopening a case under extraordinary circumstances. Any country terminating the agreement so far as itself is concerned by one year's notice through the Bureau of American Republics.

The Mexican scheme, however, invited to-day, is shorter but more comprehensive. It provides for the submission of claims between nations as well as of persons against nations. Each contracting State appoints an alien arbitrator and these name the third. The court names the time and place of sessions and determines the procedure. Both sides present whatever evidence they desire, and the court must abide by the decisions. The scheme provides for legal representation of contestants and goes into the details of procedure, but provides that the tribunal may prescribe its own procedure. The court's decision is final, although provisions are made for reopening a case under extraordinary circumstances. Any country terminating the agreement so far as itself is concerned by one year's notice through the Bureau of American Republics.

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THE DOUBLE TURRET QUESTION.

Secretary LONG May Refer It to Congress for Determination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—From present indications, the long mooted question of the relative superiority of the superposed or the ordinary turret for battleships will be referred to Congress for determination. There is a wide difference of opinion on the subject among the high ranking officers of the navy. Heretofore the majority of those whose views have been invited by the Navy Department favored the superposed type, and it was adopted for a number of the battleships now under construction and for two now in commission, the California and the Oregon. But Rear Admiral Higginson on the Eastern home station, and the Kentucky, flagship of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers on the Asiatic station, were of contrary opinion. They favored construction of the plans to be submitted to Congress for two first-class battleships, Rear Admiral Bradford, the third member of the committee, was of the superposed type, but he has been joined by Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, the junior member, making the vote in the board three to two, the majority being received and shown that a majority is in favor of the superposed turret, thus offsetting the effect of the vote of the board of Construction. It is believed that in view of the divergence of views and the fact that the plans for the two battleships must be approved by Congress, it is believed that a proper disposition of the matter will be its reference to Congress for decision.

NO APPOINTMENTS THIS MONTH.

The President Will Not Make Any in New York Until After Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The statement was made authoritatively to-day that President Roosevelt will not make any of the Federal appointments in New York until after the adjournment of Congress next month. The statement applies generally, and as a rule to important appointments outside the army and navy will be made until December. The President desires to have all the time for the preparation of his annual message and for holding conferences with leading business and financial leaders, and also to give his personal attention to proposed legislation.

Secretary Hall's Visit to American School at Athens.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8.—J. H. Hall, Secretary of the American School at Athens, has been granted by the American Government a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the American School at Athens.

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RACIAL BARRIERS TO STAND.

Prof. Council Discusses the South's Attitude Toward the Negro.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Prof. W. H. Council, President of the Agricultural College at Normal, Ala., has given, in response to a request from the Nashville Banner, an expression of his views on the subject of the Roosevelt-Washington dinner.

Prof. Council begins by saying: "It seems to me that ordinary wisdom suggests a dismissal of the recent White House dinner affair and common charity demands the view that neither party to that 'accident' had the remotest desire to tear down the social barriers between the races in this country. I desire to take this view."

Continuing, Prof. Council says: "The white people of this country do not understand the better element of negroes on this question. The educated negro does not only not seek social equality with the white race, but he fights against it. He sees everywhere the Anglo-Saxon has gone a determination to social intercourse with races in inferior condition. This antipathy to racial intercourse is stronger in the Anglo-Saxon than in any other people on this globe. Where the blood of the Anglo-Saxon is purest there the antipathy is greatest. Therefore, for two reasons, it is stronger in the South than in the North."

"The only pure Anglo-Saxon blood is found in the South, where we do not meet the heterogeneous white population which has settled in the North. In the case of the negro it is unreasonable to expect his blood to be pure. It is in the South that the former master or